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## WASHINGTON.

ANOTHER EXCITING DAY IN WASHINGTON. AUSTRIA-THE DARIEN TREATY-THE EIGHT-INGMEN VISIT THE PRESIDENT. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12, 1969. The Senate wing of the Capitol to-day was the seene of unusual interest, and the lobbies were thronged with a nondescript crowd during the entire afternoon. There were politicians, members of Congress, office seekers from the four quarters of the gotten, some left out and all still hopeful, and some confirmed at previous sessions. These were mixed with lively crowds of lobbyists of both sexes, department tlerks, newspaper men, and other individuals whom it would be impossible to classify. There was gengral good feeling manifested, however, and much merriment. A considerable throng of respectable people had come to the Capitol in the hope of getting places in the galleries, being ignorant of the fact that the session was to be a secret one, and they, too, loitered about the corridors and public rooms. Upon the strival of the nominations the excitement became contagious, running from those who expected appointments to Congressmen, lobbyists, women, etc., until the scene was very enlivening. The crowd rerained in ignorance of the names sent in until the whole list had been copied by the representatives of the press and sent to every city in the country. The nominations then gradually became known, creating the usual interest, and the customary expressions of satisfaction and disappointment. The list, however, was only a partial one, and it soon became known that another was to follow shortly. This promise kept the crowd together, but the long delay was disheartening, and finally the crowd began to waver and show signs of dissolution. At this point it was announced that the other list had arrived, and the reporters' room was at once beseiged with tremendous energy. The list was held by a noted journalist, and the crowds demanded that the names be read, or serious consequences would ensue. The first of the names were then read, and as the reader advanced it was discovered that all the prominent office-seckers present in the crowd, including Gen. Bur-Gen. P. H. Jones, Collector Bailey, Marshal Wadsworth, ex-Congressmen Perham, McKee and Van Aernam, Gen. Nelson, and Major Haggerty were appointed to the offices they sought. Yinally the name of Horace Greeley as postmaster at New-York was announced, and all at once the crowd became conscious of the fact that it had been sold, and then dissolution followed. The bona fide list came later in the day, but not before the Senate adjourned, and Gen. Porter conveyed it back to the White House to be produced again to-morrow. The President being asked to-night by a leading Senator, some of the names in this list, said he did not remember them. He only knew there were half a dozen maniacs that were well recommended to mittee on Foreign Relations. Ail of the New-York leave the country, and that he should be glad to get

A portion of the long-delayed list of foreign appointments reached the Senate to-day. The remainder are fixed upon, and will be sent to the Senate to-morrow. The most important of the nominations were: Mr. J. Lothrop Motley of Massschusetts, Minister to England; John Jay, President of the Union League of New-York, Minister to Austria; and ex-Gov. Andrew G. Curtin of Pennsylvania, Minister to Russia. Mr. Motley succeeds Reverdy Johnson, Jay mcceeds Henry M. Watts of Philadelphia, and Curtin takes the place of Cassius M. Clay of Kentucky. Besides these, there were a number of nominations for the third-class missions. Col. Markbreit of Cincinnati, an Ohio soldier during the war, is nominated Minister to Bolivia, vice John W. Cauldwell; J. R. Partridge of Maryland takes the place of Mr. Andrew B. Dickerson of New-York, as Minister to Nicaragua. Ex-Congressman Wm. A. Pile of St. Louis wanted to go to Brazil, but receives Venezuela instead. taking the place of ex-Congressman T. N. Stillwell of Indiana. Henry Sanford is removed from Belgium, and J. Russell Jones of Illinois succeeds him. Jones has held the place of Marshal of Illinois for the last eight years. and is the warm personal friend of Mr. Washburne, It was the President's desire to get rid of Sanford, but Secretary Fish made a special request that he be sent to Spain to succeed Mr. Hale, and he will be nominated for that place to-morrow. Joseph J. Bartlett of New-York is removed from Stockholm, and John S. Carlile of West Virginia is appointed to take his place. This appointment creates great surprise, as Carlile is remembered as being a very bitter Copperhead during the war. He was a United States Senator during a portion of the period of the war, and, although elected as a Union man, voted with the Copperheads on all the important questions affecting the cause of the Union. Two colored men are among the successful. J. R. Clay of New-Orleans goes to Liberia in place of John beys of Ohio. Clay is a mulatto, and said to a man of most excellent character. E.D. Bassitt, a colored citizen of Philadelphia is nominated for Hayti. R. C. Kirk, an Ohio politician, who elected John Sherman United States Senator, sees to the Argentine Republic, vice Henry G. Worthington, removed. Kirk wanted Ecuador, and to did Markbreit, but neither succeeded. Gen. Harlburt of Illinois relieves Peter J. Sullivan at Bogota; and Silas A. Hudson of Iowa takes the place of Gen. Fitz Henry Warren at Guatemala. Gen. Sickles has been tendered the mission to Mexico but declines. He will probably be assigned to duty, according to his brevet rank, as Major-Gentral in Louisiana. It is not yet determined on who will receive the appointment.

A strong effort has been made to have Geo. P. Marsh removed from the Mission to Italy, but Senaor Fessenden made a special plea in his behalf, and revailed upon the President and Secretary of State o retain him. Judge Shellabarger will be sent to ortugal to relieve Mr. Harvey, about whom there as been so much said in the public prints during the ast few years. Dr. Van Aernam, ex-Congressman om the XXXIst District of New-York, will be made

miscellaneous nominations to-day, were Geo. Hoguin, Postmaster at Oswego; S. N. Authony, at Aubura; S. Holton, at Seneca Falls; P. R. Jennings, at Sag Harbor; and R. H. Hoff, at Port Byron; Michael Weidrich, Assessor of the XXXth District, and O. D. Lohe, Collector of Internal Revenue for the XXVth

H. P. Moore of Jersey City, has been appointed Mail Route Agent between New-York and Philadelphia, in place of Barret, removed.

The Senate met in Executive Session at 12 o'clock to-day, in accordance with the President's proclamation. There being no nominations for consideration. those not acted on at the close of the session just ended becoming void, the subject of the treaties before the Committee on Foreign Relations was taken up, on motion of Senator Sumner. The first considered were the Naturalization treaties with Baden. Wurtemburg, and Hesse, and the Trades-mark treaty with Belgium. These having received the favorable report of the Committee, were confirmed without material debate. Mr. Sumner then called up the Darien Ship Canal treaty, negotiated by Caleb Cushing, and upon it made a long speech in favor of ratification. He showed the importance of the work in a commercial point of view, and great benefit the United States would derive from it. He also demonstrated its importance to all the nations of Europe, and said that by uniting the Atlantic and Pacific oceans they would be doing more for the advancement of the commerce and prosperity of the world than any other measure since the Christian era. Senator Sherman made a speech in opposition to certain articles in the treaty which he thought were too much in the interest of a company, and he expressed the belief that the Government of the United States would not derive as much benefit from the canal as some private individuals, and that it would not accomplish the great revolution in commerce its friends claimed would the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Edmunds made a speech in its favor, taking substantially the grounds of Mr. Sumner in relation to the importance of the Canal, and giving additional arguments in favor of a speedy confirmation. The discussion bid fair to continue at great length, but at this opportune moment, Gen. Porter arrived from the White House, bearing the Foreign nominations, which have been so long and so anxiously looked for Senate, it was evident to the presiding officer that the Senators were in no frame of mind to proceed with the consideration of treaties, and the Darien matter was laid over. The nominations were then opened, the greatest interest being manifested throughout the Chamber. The nominations were at once referred to the appropriate committees, and Mr. Sumner was again on the floor. He gave notice that he would call up the treaty on the Alabama claims to-morrow. It was suggested by a leading Senator that this treaty and the debates thereon should be made public, and it is likely an effort will be made looking to that end The Senator thought, if the debates upon the treaty were made in open session, it would have an excellent effect upon the people of both countries. He thought it was due to the American people and to the English Government that this important matter should be considered in open session, that the world might know the sentiments of the people of the country and of Congress. The trouble is, that the English Government does not understand the United States Government. There are many Senators who have expressed the same opinions, and it is possible a resolution will be passed opening the doors to the public during the debates upon this subject. If this is done, the important speech which Senator Sumner has prepared will be given to the public, and it is thought will have its effect in both countries, not only for its intrinsic merit, but on account of the leading position the Senator occupies at the head of the Comnominations not acted upon before the adjournment of Congress will be again sent to the Senate by the President to-morrow, except Wadsworth for Marshal. This place will probably be filled by ex-Secretary of State Barlow, although the friends of Gen. Patrick H. Jones are hopeful of his success.

At a meeting of the delegates from the Trades organizations in Washington, and also from other sections of the country, held on Saturday night, a series of resolutions were reported from a committee appointed for that purpose, and adopted without dissent. The preamble gives a brief history of the passage of the Eight-Hour law in 1868, and the rejection of Senator Sherman's amendment to the same for a reduction of the wages, and says that, notwithstanding the defeat of the proposed amendment, the Secretary of the Navy, Mr. Borie, and the Chief of Ordnance, had construed the law to mean a reduction, and in order to define more clearly the policy of Congress in adopting the law, and putting an end to such erroneous constructions or decisions, the House of Representatives had, on the 8th inst., adopted an explanatory joint resolution, declaring that there should be no reduction of wages, and that the measure was defeated in the Senate only because of a want of time. The first resolution tenders the thanks of the workingmen of the United States to the members of the House of Representatives for adopting the said joint resolution, and to the Senate fer its favorable consideration of the same. The second resolution tenders thanks to Senator Wilson, and Messrs. Stevens of New-Hampshire, Archer of Maryland, Stevenson of Ohio, and Banks and Butler of Massachusetts, of the House, for their efforts. The third resolution sets forth that it is the duty of workingmen not to sustain or vote to elect any candidates for State or National offices who are known to be opposed to the interests of labor. The meeting was composed of delegates from Charlestown, Mass, Rock Island, Ill., Springfield, Mass., Franklin, Pa. Philadelphia, New-York city, Portsmouth, Va., and Charleston, S. C. Mr. Geo. O. Cook presided, and J. W. Brown acted as Secretary. A committee waited on the President to-day, and asked him to intercede with Secretary Boris in their behalf. He promised to give the matter special attention at the next meet-

ing of the Cabinet. No arrangements have yet been made between the Government and the bricklayers at the Washington Navy-Yard. The rules of the Society will not allow the men to go to work at the reduced rates, and the orders from the Department will not allow the payment of full wages; consequently, the bricklayers'

work remains entirely suspended. There is a deal of scandal affoat fin political circles to-night concerning an interview Senator Ross had with the President to day. It is said that Ross called to oppose some office-seckers whom Senator Pomeroy and others had recommended, and the President refused to hear him. Ross got angry and retorted sharply to the President, and he left the manuon in

a great state of excitement. An Examining Board, for the examination of officers preliminary to their promotion, has been convened at the Navy Department. The Board is composed of Rear Admiral L. M. Powell, President; Rear Admiral A. A. Harwood, and Theodorns Bailey, as

members, and John W Bell, Recorder. Vice-President Colfax has been invited to preside at the National Sunday-School Convention, to be held at Newark, New-Jersey, on the 28th inst. The invitation was conveyed through the Hon. John Hill of New-Jersey. It is probable that Mr. Colfax will

It will be remembered that Lieut. Casey of New-York, a promising young officer of the Fourth United States Artillery, was killed on the 25th uit., at Fort Washington, by the discharge of a gun in the hands of Private C. W. Brewster, while on parade. Brewquitted, it having been proven that the shooting was of the lady officers of the New-York Junta. A number of the lady officers of the New-York Junta. A number of the lady officers of the New-York Junta. A number of the lady officers of the New-York Junta. A number of the lady officers of the neeting, and a branch comrade the day before the accident, and when re-

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, APRIL 13, 1869.

turned to him he was ignorant of its being loaded, and his regret at the occurrence has been so great as to almost produce insanity. Speaker Blaine and the Hon. W. B. Allison leave

here for New-York to-morrow.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.] The Senate confirmed no nominations to-day. The session was spent in the consideration of naturalization interests between the United States and Belgium. Baden. Wurtemburg, and several other German States. The Darien Canal treaty was discussed, but no action was had upon it. J. R. Clay, who was nominated to-day as Minister to Liberia, and also Ebenezer D. Bassett of Philadelphia, as Minister

Resident at Hayti, are colored men.

Commissioner Delano has issued the following order, viz.: That all commissions of Internal Revenue Detectives appointed prior to March 10, 1899, which do not by their terms expire previous to the 30th day of April, 1869, shall terminate on the said 30th of April.

XLIST CONGRESS. SENATE-SPECIAL SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Monday, April 12, 1869. The Senate met at noon pursuant to the proclamation of the President of the United States, and was called to order by the President pro tem. (Mr. An

thony.) A COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT. After prayer by the Chaplain and the reading of the proclamation, Mr. HAMLIN offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the appointment of a committee of two to welt upon the President and inform him that the Senate was ready to receive any communication he migh have to make, and the CHAIR named Messrs. Hamili

Senate was ready to receive my communication to make, and the CHAIR named Messrs. Hamilin (Rep., Me.) and Casserly (Dem., Cal.) as such Committee.

NO CHANGE IN THE COMMITTEES.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) it was ordered that the daily meetings of the Senate be at 12 o'clock until otherwise ordered. Also that the standing committees as constituted at the close of the last session be committees as constituted at the close of the last session be committees as constituted at the close of the last session be committee and the committee and the committee of the consideration of executive business.

RETURN OF THE COMMITTEE.

After about two hours spent in Executive Session the doors were reopened, and Mr. Hamlin, from the Committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that they had performed that duty, that the President replied that he would send in a communication immediately, and others as occasion might require.

NOMINATIONS RECEIVED.

A number of normations were then received, and the doors were again closed.

loors were again closed.

The Senate adjourned at 34 o'clock.

NO BUSINESS OF IMPORTANCE TRANSACTED IN EITHER BRANCH OF THE LEGISLATURE. ALBANY, April 12.-Contrary to general expecta tion, there was no movement made in the Senate to-night to pass the Broadway Surface Railroad bill. There were so many members absent that it was deemed advisable not to take a vote on it. The Senate was engaged all the evening on Canal Claim bills. The Assembly was engaged principally in referring bills to Standing Committees for the pur-

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE. SENATE—EVENING SESSION.
ALBANY, Monday, April 12, 1869.
The Senate considered the Claim bills in Committee of the Whole, and then adjourned.

pose of having them reported complete.

ASSEMBLY-EVENING SESSION

ASSEMBLY-EVENING SESSION.

Mr. MURPHY'S resolution asking the Senate to return to the Assembly Swan's two-tier Railrond bill, to be amended so as to locate the line 20 feet west of St. Peter's and Trinity Churches, was adopted.

By Mr. Ray-Providing for bounties for killing wolves and panthers. Mr. Summers-Authorizing the Governor to appoint three Commissioners to locate the new State Prison. Mr. N. B. Smith-To incorporate the Wesleyan Church Building Association of America. Mr. Kesnan-Appointing two new Registers to supply vacancies and make indices in the Register's office.

ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

Authorizing the Harlem River and Portchester Railroad to consolidate with certain others; to incorporate the Fulton Savings Bank of New-York; for the relief of Hamilton-ave, and Prospect Park Railroad; to facilitate the construction of the Schoharle Valley Railroad.

To incorporate the Fifth-ave, and People's Savings Banks of New-York; for a bridge over the Chemung River at Chemung.

t Chemung.
The SPEAKER presented the report of the new Capitol Commissioners, in response to the resolution. The amount of money drawn from the State Treasury is \$135,000; over \$17,000 were received from the sale of the old building, and the amount expended up to the lith of Marin 18180,000; they mave accepted the plan adopted by the former Board, and approved by the Commissioners of the Land Office, the Governor reserving the right to modifie the control of the control the Land Office, the Governor reserving the right to modify the same. The architect is now engaged in preparing modifications of said plan, which, it is believed with fully meet the wishes of the Commissioners and the public. No additional legislation is required, save the necessary appropriations from time to time to enable them to complete the work in the most economical and expeditions manner. A bill of items accompanies the report, which is signed by Hamilton Harris, Chairman, and James Terwilliger, Secretary of the Board. Adjourned,

THE BURNING OF THEG. A. THOMPSON-FURTHER

PARTICULARS. MEMPHIS, April 12.-A special dispatch from Little Rock to The Appeal gives the following particulars of the loss of the steamer G. A. Thompson, commanded by Capt. Frazier, bound from Cincinnati to Little Rock and Fort Smith, laden with bacon, flour, agricultural insplements, furniture, and lime. She had on board about 18 passengers, five of whom were ladies, including the captain's wife. struck a snag at Erwin's Landing, 40 miles below Little Rock at 2 a. m. Saturday, and sauk immediately in nine feet of water, slacking the lime and setting the boat on fire. An effort was made to throw the lime overboard but the crew were driven away by the heat of the flames. After considerable difficulty in keeping the

After considerable difficulty in sceping the men back, the ladies were landed on a saud-bar. In the meanwhile the yawl used to save the crew was swamped by too many jumping in, which caused the greatest loss of life. Seventeen lives were lost eight whites, including George Ely, first cierk, John Perkins, second clerk, the cook, a lame cabin-hoy of of New-Albany. Mr. Trandle of Little Rock, and three others names not yet known, nine colored persons, including a chamber-maid and eight deck hands. The Caldwell coming up brought the survivors of the wreck to this city. It is reported that the officers of the Thompson behaved with great coolness. The ladies on board were hardly aware of the accident before they were safely landed. The beat and carge are a total loss; the former, valued at \$13,000, was insured in Cincinnatic companies. The value of the cargo is unknown.

GENERAL TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. Miss Kate Field repeated her lecture on

.... A son of C. B. Parker of Worcester, Mass. Gen. Stoneman, with the Twenty-first In-

.... Gen. Stoneman, with the fantry, left Richmond, yesterday, for for California. Roesle's Hotel, at Clifton, Canada, and two adjoining buildings, were destroyed by fire on Sunday morning. Loss, \$10,000.

....Another conscience-stricken individual yesterday transmitted from Boston to the Treasury De-partment the sum of \$100. ... A large and enthusiastic meeting in favor of the Whiteball and Plattsburgh Railroad was held at

Whitehall, N. Y., yesterday. ... Amon Green, for many years connected ith the cotton manufacturing interests of Baltimore, led on Saturday, aged 57 years.

.... A Baltimore Grand Jury has indicted the

....The town of Portland, Conn., voted yes-terday 228 to 13-to loan its credit to the Air-Line Rail-road Company to the amount of \$108,000. ....The Boston and Albany Railroad offers \$500 reward for the arrest of the persons who committed the depredations along the line on Sunday night.

... A violent north-east storm, accompanied by snow and sleet, prevailed at Fort Monroe yesterday. A large number of vessels took refuge in the Roads. ... The Pontifical anniversary celebration at New-Orleans on Sunday, is said to have been a magt affair.

....The building of the Portland (Me.) Packing Company (Davis, Baxter & Co.), in Franklin-st, was con-siderably damaged by fire resterday. The loss will proba-bly foot up \$40,000; insured for \$30,000 in leading companies. George Taylor's oil refinery at Wyoming, Canada, containing 380 barrels of refined and 700 barrels of crude oil, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. Loss about \$12,000.

. Two men, named Elijah Smeal and Thomas

Ross, were killed at Wallaceton, Penn., on Thursday last, by the explosion of a boiler. The boiler had been con-demned about six weeks ago. The suit of John A. Coleman against the New York and New Haven Railroad Company, at Boston, claiming damages for assault and ejectment from a car by detendants' agent, resulted in awarding \$3,300 to the plaintiff.

.... A large Cuban meeting was held at Balti-

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President sent the following appointments to the Senate yesterday:

J. LOTHROP MOTLEY to be Minister to England. ANDREW G. CURTIN of Pennsylvania to be Minister to

Jour Lay of New-York to be Minister to Austri JOSEPH RUSSELL JONES of Illinois to be Minister to

Belgium. JOHN S. CARLILE of West Virginia, to be Minister Stockholm, Sweden.

LEOPOLD MARKBREIT of Ohio to be Minister Resident WILLIAM A. PILE of Missouri to be Minister to Ven-

R. C. KIRK of Ohio, to be Minister Resident in the Argentine Republic. STEPHEN A. HURLBURT of Illinois, to be Minister Resident in Bogota.

J. R. CLAY of Louisiana, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Liberia. JAMES R. PARTRIDGE of Maryland to be Minister to Nicaragua. SILAS A. HUDSON (colored) of Iowa, to be Minister Res-

ident in Guatemala. EBENEZER D. BASSITT (colored) of Pennsylvania, to b finister Resident and Consul-General in Hayti. ORANGE JACOBS and JAS. K. KENNEDT to be Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of Washington Territory.

FOR UNITED STATES MARSHALS. L. P. EVANS, Eastern District of Tennessee. PETER R. CARLL, Eastern District of Connecticut. FOR UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS. JAS. G. ADAMS, Southern District of Mississippi. WM. G. WHIPPLE, Eastern District of AFRANSAS.

FOR ASSESSORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WM. H. WHITEHEAD, Second District of Georgia. ELWARD BAKER, First District of Kentucky. P. B. HUNT, Seventh District of Kentucky. F. W. SHARLING, Fifth District of Tennessee. EDWARD BANER, Eighth District of Illinois. EDGAR P. SNOW, Wyoming Territory. SAMUEL A. HALEY, First District of New-Hampshire.

THEODORE J. MAJORS, Nebraska. THEODORE K. KERKENDOLL, First District of Missis

MIHAEL WIEDRICH, Thirtieth District of New-York. ORRIN D. LAKE, Twenty-fifth District of New-York. E. T. Chase, Fifth District of Penusylvania.

CHARLES B. H. FESSENDEN. First District of Massachu

EDWARD RUTE, Sixth District of Penusylvania. FOR COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE. WILLIAM C. MORRILL, Second District of Georgia DANIEL W. PEABODY, Fifth District of Tennessee. ENOCH EMERY, Vth District of Illinois. THOS. HARLAN, District of Wyoming. E. B. GALE, VIth District of Michigan. ANDREW H. YOUNG, 1st District of New-Hampshire. SAMUEL L. WATSON, District of Montana,

FOSTER HOOPEE, Ist District of Massachusetts,

JOHN R. BRITENBACH, VIth District of Pennsylvania FOR SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS. W. T. MILLER, District of Alton, Illinois. WM. M. EVANS, District of Parkersburg, West Virginia FOR COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

CYRUS NORTHRUP, District of New-Haven, Connecticut FOR POSTMASTERS. JACOR N. WERBER, at Kilbourne City, Wisconsin. JAS. SHANWAY, at Kenosha, Wisconsin. IRA AYRE, at Petersburg, Virginia. J. M. Rose, at Abingdon, Virginia. DANIEL S. PARKER, at Kankakee, Illinois. JAMES R. CAMERON, at Ottawa, Illinois. JOHN W. CROCKAPT, at Kanawha Court-House, Virginia. JOSIAH H. FULLER, at Farebolt, Minnesota. J. M. PERRY, at Novasota, Texas. R. W. H. BRENT, at Muscatine, Iowa. R. S. VAULDEY, at Clarksville, Texus. FRANCIS FOSTER, at Kansas City, Missouri. H. S. Ginnons, at St. Johns, Michigan. WILLIAM TRACY, at Flint, Michigan. Mrs. M. M. DINKGRAVE, at Monroe, Louislana. C. B. Young, at Fredericksburg, Virginia. L. H. JONES, Paxton, Illinois. J. E. WHITENACH, Jerseyville, Illinois CYRUS HALL, Shelbyville, Illinois. GEO. HUGNENIN, Oswego, New-York. SAML M. ANTRONY, Havana, New-York SIMEON HOLTON, Seneca Falls, New-York. JOHN W. CLARK, Montpelier, Vermont.

STEWART PIEUCE, Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania P. S. Joslyn, Carbondale, Pennsylvanta. ROBERT IREDELL, Norristown, Pennsylvania. WM. M. MINTZER, Pottstown, Pennsylvania. W. MERRICK, Shamburg, Pennsylvania. JAMES R. SLOCUM, Scranton, Pennsylvania.

DAVID D. DIEFENDERFER, Allentown, Pennsylvania. A. K. RHEEM, Carlisle, Pennsylvania. GEORGE L. STONE, Montrose, Pennsylvania. GEO. W. RICHARDS, Pittston, Pennsylvania. H. P. Moody, Susquehanna Depot, Pennsylvania.

DAVID TIDBALL, Newcastle, Pennsylvania. H. H. BINGHAM, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. P. R. JENNINGS, Sag Harbor, New-York. R. H. Hoff, Port Byron, New-York. J. H. CURRAN, Delaware, Ohio. HENRY STEVENSON, Greenville, Ohio.

MRS. ADELINE LUMGSTON, Greenville, Alabam CHAS. P. WHEELER, Enfaula, Alabama. A. B. HILPP, Lebanon, Kentucky. H. L. TIBBETTS, Tallahassee, Florida. E. L. WARE, Key West, Florida.

> MINISTER TO ENGLAND. THE HON. J. L. MOTLEY.

John Lothrop Motley, the newly appointed Minister to the Court of St. James, was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814. After graduating at Harvard College in 1831, he passed a number of years in Europe, partly as a student at the universities of Göttingen and Berlin, and partly in general Continental travel. Upon his return to the United States he devoted himself to the study of law, and in 1837 was admitted to the bar. This profession, however, he soon abandoned, and during the next 20 years his attention was chiefly directed toward literary pursuits. A novel entitled "Morton's Hope" was published by him in 1839, and a second, "Merry Mount," appeared ten years later. During this interval Mr. Motley revisited Enrope for a few months as Secretary of Legation to the Russian Embassy contributed a number of historical papers to leading American periodicals. In 1851 ne once more returned to Europe in search of material for a work which he had long contemplated, and which, on its appearance in 1856, at once placed the author in the first rank of modern historians-"The Rise of the Dutch Republic." He received in 1800 the degrees of D. C. L. from Oxford, and LL. D. from Harvard, and in the same year a part of his sequel o "The Dutch Republic," "The History of the United Netherlands, &c." was issued, the concluding volumes following in 1865. He was appointed Minister to Austria in Nov. 1861, which position he occupied until 1867, when, on the occasion of the memorable McCracken scandal, he tendered his resignation in the famous reply to Mr. Seward's remarkable diplomatic circular. Mr. Motley's dignified rebuke of the means adopted by the State Department to bring the foreign representatives of the country into public disgrace was universally commended, and his independent and manly action was set forth in strong contrast to the questionable course pursued by the Secretary. Since his return to America Mr. Motley has taken no active part in public affairs, except to make a speech advocating Gen. Grant's

MINISTER TO RUSSIA.

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

Andrew Gregg Curtin, appointed Minister to Russia by President Grant, was born at the village of Bellefonte. Penn., April 2, 1817. His father was an iron manufacturer of large means in Centre County, and his mother a daughter of Andrew Gregg, a wellknown Pennsylvania politician. Mr. Curtin was educated at an Academy at Milton, a small village on the Susquelianna River, and read law in the office of Judge Reed at Carlisle. He was admitted to the bar in 1839, and at once entered upon the practice of his profession at Bellefonte. From this time forward he took an active interest in politics, supporting with

for the Presidency from Harrison to Scott. In 1844 he stumped the State in behalf of Henry Clay, and laid the foundation of his reputation as one of the best political speakers, if not the best, in Pennsylvania. In 1848 and 1852 he was placed on the Presidential electoral ticket, and in both these years traversed the State in behalf of the candidates of the Whig party. In 1854 he was Chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. James Pollock being the candidate for Governor in that year. After his election, Gov. Pollock offered Mr. Curtin the office of Secretary of the Commonwealth, which was accepted by the latter. Mr. Curtin was himself elected Governor in 1800, and reëlected in 1863. He was inaugurated Jan 15, 1861, and during the next six years was one of the leading spirits among the loyal Governors of the Northern States. The militia laws of the State were remodeled at his instance only a few days pefore the fall of Fort Sumter, and from that event until the close of the war he was active in raising volunteers and defending the State against invasion. Among the soldiers he was always popular on account of his constant zeal in their behalf. He was pressed at the Chicago Convention in May, 1868, for the Vice-Presidency on the ticket with Gen. Grant, but the current being in favor of Mr. Colfax, he caused his name to be withdrawn. He took an active interest in the ensuing campaign, speaking in New-York, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, and other States.

### MINISTER TO AUSTRIA.

Edict of Nantes. In the political history of America

probably no family occupies a more prominent post-

JOHN JAY. Mr. Jay is of Huguenot descent, his ancestors having come to America after the revocation of the

tion, or enjoys the reputation of such a useful career as that of Mr. Jay. His grandfather, John Jay, held the post of President of the First Congress, and that of Minister, respectively to Spain and England. He was also one of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace. His son, Judge William, the father of the present John Jay, married a sister of the late Prof. McVieker and was one of the earliest and most prominent leaders of the Constitutional Anti-Slavery movement. John Jay, our new Austrian Minister, was born in 1817, and graduated at Columbia College in 1826. After a course of study of the law with the late Daniel Lord, during which Attorney-General W. M. Evarts was among his fellowstudents, he was admitted to the bar in 1839. He continued in active pursuit of his profession until the death of his father, after which event he removed to the family estate at Bedford. Among the more noted cases in which Mr. Jay was professionally engaged were the Marie Field Will case; the case of Williamson agt. Field, argued by him before the Supreme Court of the United States, with Daniel Webster as the leading opposing counsel; in re Kirk, one of the earliest slave cases in New-York, which created at the time profound excitement; in re Da Costo, two Brazilian slaves, who, pending the hearing, escaped from the Eldridge;st. Prison; the celebrated Lemmon trial, on the original hearing before Mr. Justice Paine, where eight Virginia slaves, brought to New-York en route to Texas, were declared free and dispatched to Elgin, in Canada, to a farm there prepared for them; in re Bret, which litigation was made the basis of an appeal in the United States Senate for additional legislation in behalf of Slavery, Mr. Jay became a manager of the New-York Young Men's Anti-Slavery Society in 1824, and from that time until the abolition of Slavery by the passage of the Constitutional Amendment-of which he made a report to the Union League Club in 1865-he was an active supporter of the cause. In the Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of New-York he carried the admission of the Colored Church of St. Philip's after a vigorous struggle extending over a period of nine years. He twice preside over the New-York State Convention of the Free Soil party, and we believe in 1853 was their candidate for Attorney-General. Mr. Jay has twice visited Europe. the first time in 1848, on which occasion he passed some months in England, where he was cordially received by a large and influential circle; and again in 1865 and '66, when he presided at a Thanksgiving dinner at the Grand Hotel, Paris-the first reunion of Americans subsequent to the war. The speeches there delivered were reported in full by The London Times, and widely commented on by the European press. He also presided at a breakfast given in Naples on the 22d of February, in celebration of

Washington's birthday. It was during that tour that Mr. Jay was elected President of the Union League Club, an office to which he has three distinct times been reflected with marked unanimity. The services of the Club during the war are now an important item in history, and its influence in the late Presidential campaign, as well as since, in discovering the frauds by which Mr. Griswold was defeated, are familiar to the country. Throughout the war Mr. Jay was an active member of the Union League Club, frequently advising with Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet. Mr. Jay married, in 1837, the daughter of Mr. Niekson W. Field-now residing in Rome-the oldest surviving member of the Chamber of Commerce. His son, Col. Wm. Jay, served throughout the war, chiefly upon the staff of Gen. Meade. Three of his daughters are married respectively to Mr. Henry G. Chapman, Major Wm. H. Schieffelin, and E. Randolph Robinson, esq., of the New-York bar. Apart from his professional and public career, Mr. Jay has succeeded in earning for himself afar-famed renown, and has nobly maintained the traditional reputation of his distinguished family, by the publication of numerous literary productions, which have more particularly been devoted to the discussion of questions

of public interest. MINISTER TO BELGIUM. JOSEPH RUSSELL JONES. Mr. Joseph Russell Jones, our new Minister to Belgium, is one of those leading business men of Chicago whose combined energies and public spirit have rendered their city so famous. He was a warm personal friend of Abraham Lincoln, and during the war was frequently called to Washington for consultation on matters of public importance. The only official position he has ever held under the General Government is that of United States Marshal for the Northern District of Illinois, to which he was appointed in 1861, and reappointed in 1865, a few days before Mr. Lincoln's death. In 1860, Mr. Jones was nominated by the Republican party and elected to the State General Assembly, representing the District of Galena, which had been his home since 1840. He was one of the most active and influential members of the Illinois Legislature, being so prominently connected with many important measures as to secure marked attention from the State at large. As a business, man Mr. Jones has been connected with several large incorporated interests of Illinois as executive officer. In 1863, he was elected President of the Chicago City Railway Company. Its marked success under his management is regarded as a flattering vidence of his executive ability. A warm friendship was formed by Gen. Grant for Mr. Jones during their residence in Galena. A close personal and political sympathy has existed between them, and Mr. Jones's house was always the General's home during his visits in Chicago. Mr. Jones is now 46 years old, having been born in February, 1823.

MINISTER TO STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN.

JOHN S. CARLIDE.

The Hon, John S. Carlile was born in Winchester, rederick County, Va., December 16, 1817, and was educated at home until at the age of 14 years, when ne went into a country store as salesman and clerk in which business he engaged for himself at the age of 17. About this time he also commenced reading law and was admitted to the bar in 1840. Two years later he entered upon the practice of his profession in Beverly, Randolph County. He was elected zeal and ability all the candidates of the Whig party to the State Senate in 1847 and served till

1851. In 1850 he was a member of the Constitutional Convention of Virginia and in 1855 was elected a Representative in Congress, serving one term. In 1861 he was again elected a representative to the XXXVIIth Congress, but was oon after transferred to the Senate, where he served on the Committee on Public Lands and Territories. His term expired in 1865. Mr. Carlile distinguished himself by his fearless opposition to the ordinance of Secession, but during his term in the Senate disappointed the hopes of the party that elected him, having become a strong supporter of ex-President Johnson's "Policy," and opposing to the utmost of his ability all the distinctive measures of the Republican

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

#### MINISTER TO BOLIVIA. COL. LEOPOLD MARKBREIT. Col. Leopold Markbreit, just appointed Minister to

Bolivia, is a native of Vienna, Austria, and halfbrother to the Hon. Fred. Hassaurek, late United States Minister to Ecuador, and present editor of the Cincinnati Volks-Blatt. Col. Markbreit has not been known as a politician, and the only office he has ever held is that of Clerk of the Police Court of Cincinnati. He was, however, a gallant soldier, serving on the staff of Gen. Averill up to the time of his capture. He was unfortunate enough to be selected as hostage by the Rebels, and to be placed in solitary confinement in a dungeon in Libby Prison. He here suffered every conceivable agony of imprisonment and starvation, and was reduced almost to a skeleton. While confined in the dungeon he was sometimes compelled to sustain life by eating the rats which he caught as they ran about him in the darkness. His brother returned from Ecuador to attempt to secure his exchange, but failed, and it was not till the close of 1864 that he was released. His constitution has been seriously impaired by his long sufferings in prison, and to this fact, connected with the valuable services of his brother among the German Republicans, his appointment is due. He is a man of tine cultivation, speaks three different languages fluently, and will reflect no discredit on the position to which he has been nom-

## MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

WILLIAM A. PILE.

The new Minister to Venezuela is a native of Indiana, having been born near Indianapolis, February 11, 1829. He received a good English and classical education: was a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and a member of the Missouri Conference at the breaking out of the Rebellion. During the early months of the war he became a chaplain in one of the Missouri volunteer regiments, and in 1862 was captain of a battery of artillery. From this position he was afterward promoted, first to the rank of Colonel and then to that of Brigadier-General of United States Volunteers. He was in the Missouri campaign under Gen. Lyon; with Gens. Grant and Hallock at Corinth; at Vicks burg and near Mobile, and his command was the first to break the enemy's line at the capture of Fort Blakely. Mr. Pile was elected a member of the XLth Congress in 1866, and served on the Committee on Union Prisoners and Military Affairs, and as Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Post Office Department.

MINISTER TO THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC. ROBERT C. KIRK.

Robert C. Kirk, nominated to be Minister Resident of the Argentine Republic, is a Republican of Ohio. He has never been prominent outside of State politics. He was elected to the Lieutenant-Governorship of the State in 1860, on the ticket with Gov. Dennison. While discharging the duties of this office he was appointed to a South American Consulate by President Lincoln in 1861. Since his return from South America he has held no office, but has steadily supported the Republican party, and opposed the usurpa-tions of President Johnson. He has been regarded in Ohio politics as a fair, but not strong man.

# MINISTER TO BOGOTA.

STEPHEN A. HURLBURD. Stephen A. Hurlburd of Illinois, nominated by the President to be Minister resident in Bogota, has been for many years an officer in the regular army. He is a native of South Carolina, but, by long service on the Indian Frontier, has come to be regarded as a Westerner. At the outbreak of the war, he was appointed Brigadier-General of Volunteers, and in that capacity served throughout the early campaign in the West, mainly under Gen. Grant himself. At Pittsburgh Landing he commanded a division under Gen. Grant and behaved with conspicuous gallantry. He was retained in various important military and semi-military positions in the West and South throughout the war, generally commanding the confidence of his superior officers and of the Government. Gen. Hurlburd has never been a politician, though some members of his family are somewhat prominent as Demo-

THE WESTERN GRAIN TRADE.

crats. His appointment is doubtless due to the per-

sonal friendship of Gen. Grant, and to the President's

sense of the services rendered by him during the

BUFFALO, April 12.-At a meeting of the Western Elevating Company, this afternoon, which was fully attended, two propositions were discussed—first, to dissolve the present association; second, to reduce the rates of elevating to ic. per bushel. Both points were fully discussed, and the prevailing sentiment was that elevating can be done more cheaply by an association than by individuals, and the feeling was general that the proper course to pursue is to reduce the rates to \$\frac{1}{2}\$C. The meeting adjourned to meet on Thursday for the decision of the points discussed.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER AT BINGHAMTON, N. Y. BINGHAMTON, N. Y., April 12 .- This morning Warren Blanchard was found dead in his house in this city. The usual inmates, consisting of his wife and two All the doors and windows of the house were fastened All the doors and windows of the house were fastened from the inside except one, from which the woman and girls escaped. Blanchard's head was found in a breas kettle, and bore marks of a pistol ball. Nothing is known of the matter except that the neighbors heard a disturbance at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and the report of a pistol, when a man ran out of the house, and the noise ceased. As the house was classed as disorderly, no attention was paid to the preceedings. The woman before leaving cleared away all traces of blood, and there were no indications of the manner in which the deed was performed.

MURDER BY A YOUNG WOMAN.

BALTIMORE, Md., April 12,-On Saturday evening, at Jarrettsville, Harford County, Md., Miss Cairpes shot and killed Nicholas McComas. About 20 persons were seated on the porch of the village hotel, when Miss Cairnes suddenly appeared, and drew a pistel and fired three shots at McComas. The sileged cause of the mus-der was seduction. Miss Cairnes had previously brought suit against McComas for breach of promise of marriage. Both parties were highly respectable.

DEPREDATIONS ON THE ALBANY AND BOSTON RAILROAD.

SPRINGFEED, Mass., April 12.-Four hundred cords of wood at Palmer, belonging to the Boston and Albany Railroad, were destroyed by an incendiary fire last night. The mail train for Boston was delayed several hours at Brimield on account of a collision of the lo-comotive with a water tank spont. Both acts are sup-posed to be the work of mahenous individuals. A reward of \$500 has been offered for the discovery of the derre-

THE THROUGH FREIGHT RAILROAD CONTRACT. CINCINNATI, April 12 .- The Eric and Atlanfrom the Chainnati, Hamilton, and Dayton depot. The Little Miami has arranged to carry their freights, charg-ing full local sates. Arrangements have been made for through passenger transpoor the Chainmati and Fiamilton Road.

ABRIGAMISTVARRESTED. RUTLAND, VT., April 12.-John D. Horpe,

atias J. B. Heath, has been arrosted, at Chaster, Vt., for bigamy, and committed to jail at Woodstock. The first wife appeared and caused the arrest. Much excitement prevaile, as the second wife is a very respectable young lady of Chester.